

## TELLURIDE POWER LINES MAY BE EXTENDED TO PIOCHE

PAYNE TARIFF BILL BEFORE  
THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Proposition to Reduce Tariff on Lead Ores Will Be Opposed By Mine Owners of this Country—What W. F. James Says About It—Meeting of Mining Men Called for Next Week in Salt Lake City.

The new tariff bill, for the consideration of which the present extra session of Congress was called, was introduced by Representative Sereno E. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee last Wednesday. A Washington dispatch says: "Downward revision, maximum and minimum provisions which impose an average maximum duty of 20 per cent in excess of the present tariff, and new provisions by which it is estimated that the revenue to the government will be increased from forty to fifty million dollars, are the salient features of the new tariff bill. The recommendations made by President Taft that an inheritance tax be provided and that a limited amount of tobacco and sugar be admitted free from the Philippines are included in the bill. The measure also provides for the issuance of Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 to reimburse the treasury for the original purchase of the canal, and re-enacts the provisions for the issue of treasury certificates, the amount being increased from \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000. While there is no duty imposed upon coffee when it is taxed 8 cents when imported from the country where it is produced, and 9 cents when from other than producing countries."

Concerning lead, which is of vital interest to the mine owners of this region, it is proposed to make a reduction in the existing tariff on the lead contents of ore shipped into this country of one-half cent a pound, the reduction to be 1 cent from 1 1/2 cent a pound.

Lead dross bullion, base bullion and lead in pigs, from 2 1/2 cents per pound; in sheets, pipes, shot, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 7/8 cents per pound; zinc in blocks or pigs, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound; in sheets, from 2 cents to 1 1/4 cents per pound.

On the question of lead tariff reduction, W. F. James of Salt Lake, who is recognized as an authority on anything pertaining to the production of lead, sounds a warning to producers in an interesting article contributed to the Tribune of Salt Lake and advises them to get the facts before members of Congress before any definite action is taken. Mr. James points out that it costs from 1 1/2 to 3 cents a pound more to produce lead in the United States than it does in Mexico and declares that if the proposed reduction is made it

is apt to do much harm. From \$10 to \$11 a ton on lead, he declares, will in many instances cover the difference between a profit and loss; and if Mexico alone is benefited, there will be but little if any advantage to the consumer in the United States. "Lead two years ago," Mr. James states, "was worth \$125 per ton, and white lead \$180. Lead at present is selling for \$80, and white lead at \$120 per ton—a reduction in the price of metallic lead of \$45 per ton. And let not anyone believe that there is no danger from the quantities that Mexico can produce and ship to the United States. See the figures for the calendar years of 1907 and 1908: In 1907 there was imported from Mexico 129,811,600 pounds of lead; from British North America, 11,078,557 pounds; from all other countries, 19,459,823 pounds. In the year 1908 the imports from Mexico were 214,738,301 pounds, an increase from Mexico in one year of \$5,727,300 pounds; while all other countries shipped in 10,354,951 pounds, or a total of 224,093,252 pounds. British North America has decreased her exports of lead to the United States since the year 1906, when they were 18,445,373 lbs. to 1,285,567 pounds in the year 1908. This fact is explained by the Canadian government having placed a bounty on the reduction of silver-lead ores in British North America. Canada considers it a public benefit to mine and reduce ores in her dominion, while some would-be statesmen in the United States believe in the principle of destroying the industry in the country, building up other countries and lowering American wages to the level of Mexican peon labor.

"There is now over 37,000,000 pounds of lead in the government warehouse, an increase of 12,000,000 pounds in the last year. The highest class of wages in Mexico is about a \$1.25 per day in Mexican money. Mexican silver dollars are quoted in the New York dailies at 44 cents for each dollar. This condition would make Mexican wages equivalent to 55 cents per day United States money—an impossible wage for an American miner to compete with."

James F. Callbreath, secretary of the American Mining Congress has called a meeting of mining men, which is to take place in Salt Lake on the 22nd inst. to organize more thoroughly to fight for the retention of the tariff on lead.

Plan Outlined to Transmit Energy  
From Plant Located Near Beaver, Utah

Distance Would Be About One Hundred Miles—Could Make Delivery Within Ninety Days After Beginning of Construction—Engineer A. B. Blainey Visits Camp and Becomes Impressed With Great Possibilities of This District—Says Large Smelting Plant Here is Badly Needed.

In the Salt Lake Tribune of last Tuesday is contained an interesting article about the Mendha mine from the pen of J. F. Gibbs, traveling representative of that journal and one of the ablest mining writers in the intermountain west. Gibbs has roamed about the hills and studied geological conditions, particularly in Nevada so long that he feels quite at home when he crosses the state line. In his reference to the Mendha, which is located in the Highland district about eight miles from Pioche, he says:

"The nearest mineral-producing uplift in the vicinity of Pioche is the Highland mountain, situated to the west of this camp. In the heart of the Highland range is situated the Mendha mine, worked in the early 'nineties,' now being resurrected and placed among the dividend payers. The visible country rock surrounding the Mendha is limestone, having a generally horizontal structure. The region porphyry dike with an east-west trend, is in evidence. About 400 feet to the north of the dike is an east-west vertical fissure, varying in width from one to eight feet. The vein is opened by a thirty degree, 700-foot incline to the west. The incline is daily going deeper and as

it passes under a steep hill the depth gained is equivalent to that of a vertical shaft. The product from the vertical vein yields an average of lead 25 per cent, silver thirty-five ounces, and six dollars in gold. No ore is being shipped from the fissure, although the tonnage exposed in the various levels is enormous.

"Each mine has its distinctive structural features as well as in the occurrence of its ore bodies, and the Mendha is unique in its remarkably distinctive features. Thus far four semi-blanket veins have been encountered between the surface and the deepest workings. The two lower blankets have been extensively explored and it is learned that they extend out on each side of the vertical veins. These semi-blanket veins extend nearly flat over a distance of thirty to forty feet, then descend sharply a few feet toward the southwest, diagonally in the direction of the dike. The fact is the blanket veins are more in the form of sheets, or ore channels, separated by sections of hard crystallized limestone. It appears to have been slightly fissured from the dike toward the northeast. The northwest side of these ore sheets are vertical, and as well defined as the vertical bank of a river. From these walls bedded ore bodies of large dimensions extend

outward to the east, and appear to increase in thickness as the ore channels approach the dike to the north. There is not perhaps, on earth, a clearer demonstration of the truth of the theory that ore deposits are tane by hot solutions from eruptive dikes, or from openings which descended to igneous depths, than is found in the Mendha, and the possibilities of wealth that await the opening of the Mendha dike, like exist the Pioche Yuba dike, are beyond human estimate.

"The product from the bedded ore channels of the Mendha give an average of lead 25 per cent, silver eighteen ounces, and gold fifteen dollars per ton. Associated with these values are silver, 30 to 35 per cent; iron, 15 to 18 per cent, and the remainder lime and other minerals. There are no base minerals. Since last July 1500 tons of ore from the bedded channels have been shipped from the development workings to the Salt Lake smelters.

"Seventeen men are employed at the Mendha and their wages and the expenses of the mine, are more than paid by the ore taken out in the process of development. The number of employees is curtailed by the capacity of the air compressor which furnishes power for the machine drills."

## ACTORS IN THE LATE TRAGEDY AT THE BOSTON &amp; PIOCHE MINE



WILLIAM SAVAGE.  
Who Fired the Shot Which Ended Mine Foreman's Life.



C. P. FITZGERALD.  
Deputy Sheriff Who Placed Savage and Miller Under Arrest.



MICHAEL J. MILLER.  
Who Was With Savage and Must Stand Trial For Murder.

WEALTH OF MENDHA  
TERSELY TOLD BY VISITOR

Tribune Correspondent Goes Through Highland District Property, Sees a World of Ore and Gets Enthusiastic About It—What the Assay Sheets Show—Shipments Since July.

Pioche can secure electricity for power and lighting purposes within a few months' time at the most, provided local mine owners and other users of power, give the Telluride Power company sufficient encouragement to go to the expense of bringing its transmission lines here from Beaver county, Utah.

A. B. Blainey, an electrical engineer representing the foregoing named corporation, was a camp visitor this week and the Record was assured by that gentleman that the Telluride lines will come to Pioche; provided, however, that the inducements to come are sufficient to warrant the outlay.

Mr. Blainey states that the Telluride company which, by the way, is one of the largest electric power concerns in the United States, can take care of the needs of this district from its plant located near Beaver City, Utah.

"As you know," said he to the Record, "our company has a contract to supply the Newhouse mine and mill at Newhouse with electrical energy and if we should come to Pioche we would tap this transmission line somewhere near Frisco, Utah, and build across the country, a distance of between 50 and 60 miles. The length of the line operated between our Beaver power house and Newhouse is 53 miles; hence to deliver power to Pioche it would be necessary to transmit it about 100 miles.

"I am certain," continued Mr. Blainey, "that we would be prepared to

deliver power here from sixty to ninety days after the beginning of construction."

The Telluride company owns numerous water driven plants in Colorado, Utah and Idaho and for the reason that it has no fuel expense to charge against operation, is prepared to sell power to several large mining and smelting concerns in Utah at less cost than the latter can make it.

An illustration of this is found at Newhouse. This company installed a cost of nearly \$200,000, one of the finest steam-driven electric plants in the west; but after operating it for a brief time, the management concluded after due investigation, that it would be more economical to buy power from the Telluride company and accordingly, its own plant was abandoned. Coal delivered at Newhouse costs considerably less per ton than it can be had down at Pioche.

While here Mr. Blainey visited several of the principal mines and expressed the opinion that the future of this district looks exceedingly bright. "But what you need most," he declared, "is good smelting facilities. enormous tonnage of low grade ore in your mines which will not stand shipment a long distance; but with means of reduction on the site, could be handled very profitably. Of course, I realize that you have much more high grade ore, but how much better it would be for the producer if it were all treated at home.

"If Pioche had a good smelter it would have a population of at least 10,000 people."

were amended to read not more than five hundred dollars nor imprisonment for more than six months.

The bill also passed the Assembly, only five votes being received against it.

POTOSI ZINC MINE  
INVOLVED IN SUIT

\$250,000 damage suit had the attention of Judge Brown several days this week. The plaintiff was John Hohshulz and the defendant, the Potosi Zinc Mining company of Good Springs.

Hohshulz was formerly employed in the Potosi mine and in March, 1908 met with an accident which deprived him of his eyesight, besides otherwise disfiguring him for life. It appears from testimony introduced that the workmen employed on the "grave yard" shift had left a "missed hole" and that it exploded while Hohshulz was engaged in mucking out dirt.

The plaintiff's attorneys attempted to prove that their client had no knowledge of the existence of the "missed hole" notwithstanding that fact had been reported to the shift boss on the early morning shift; while the company's attorneys, admitting that the "hole" had been left, claimed that the men who went to work on the next shift had been duly notified of the danger. The plaintiffs side of the case was represented by Attorneys Catter and Thomas, of Los Angeles and Las Vegas; while the interests of the defense was looked after by Attorneys French and Simmons, of Searchlight and Pioche.

The examination of witnesses was concluded last night and this morning the arguments to the jury were submitted by the attorneys. It is expected a decision will be reached by the jury late this afternoon.

MATRIMONIAL MISFITS  
BEFORE JUDGE BROWN.

Two divorce cases were brought before Judge Brown in the district court this week. Hona Verbeck told the court that for many months past her husband, George Verbeck, had failed to contribute to her support and that she was obliged to fall back on her own resources to make a livelihood. Her testimony to the effect that she had been cooking in a Las Vegas restaurant was corroborated by several witnesses; whereupon the mat-

rimonial knot was untied and the complainant set free.

Another unsuccessful love-match was that of George Y. Jensen and Bertha Jensen. Bertha's home is at Overton in the southern part of the county. She related that George had deserted her and she was left to fight her battles alone in the world. Her explanation was satisfactory; whereupon Clerk Orr was ordered to make the records show that the decree has been granted.

NEVADA SHIPPERS  
TO HAVE INNING

Interstate Commerce Commission to Sit at Reno Beginning the 29th Inst., to Hear Protests Against Discrimination of S. P.

The Interstate Commerce commission is to hold an investigation at Reno, beginning the 29th inst., and has so notified Chairman H. F. Bartine of the State Railroad commission. The purpose of this meeting is to hear the case of Nevada shippers brought through the commission against the transcontinental railroads for a reduction in freight rates and the abolition of the back haul rates now charged Nevada shippers by the Southern Pacific company.

It is believed that Reno merchants have made out a good case against the Southern Pacific as it has been the practice of that corporation for many years past to discriminate against them in favor of California cities.

Dr. T. O. Duckworth, of the Missouri Prince Mining company, is jubilant over the opening of a large iron manganese ledge on the east side of the Missouri Prince group and to the east of where the company is conducting its principal operations at the present time. The ore carries good values in silver and lead and is only one of the several openings on the property where like conditions exist.

Dr. Duckworth says that as far as development work has progressed results have been highly gratifying to himself and associates.

NON-SUIT REWARD  
FOR NEGLIGENCE

Plaintiff Fails to Put in Appearance and Searchlight Mining & Milling Company Secures Title to Valuable Claims.

Because the plaintiff in the case of the West Extension Mining company vs. Searchlight Mining & Milling company was not prepared when it came up for trial this week in the district court, an order of non-suit was entered. The case was brought up from the southern part of the county and involved title to the Senator, Major and President lode mining claims. It appears that the plaintiff felt secure in the effort to obtain a continuance of the case and sent along a batch of affidavits setting forth why a continuance should be granted. These papers were sent to Attorney Charles Lee Horsey, who had no further interest in the case, to make the motion. Judge Brown ruled that the papers were not properly drawn and ordered the case for trial; whereupon a jury was empaneled and sworn. The plaintiff failing to put in an appearance, the defense through Attorney McNamee, moved for a dismissal with the result stated.

The property involved in this suit is located in the Searchlight district.

SPECIAL GRAND JURY  
CALLED BY JUDGE BROWN.

John R. Cook Made Foreman—Manuel Peon, a Mexican, Who Attempted to Kill Deputy Sheriff Maxwell at Moapa Indicted—Prisoner Then Pleads Guilty—Sentence Imposed This Afternoon.

Almost immediately following the discharge of the grand jury last week two cases were called to the attention of Judge Brown which needed investigation, whereupon he called a special grand jury, consisting of John R. Cook, foreman; Frank P. Thompson, Ernest E. Hodges, James E. Price, E. E. Fuller, J. G. Hull, S. Whitney, Emory Condit, H. J. Goodrich, John Ewing, H. D. Jackson, L. F. Peer, H. M. Lansdown, K. C. Fisher, S. H. Rabbit, George Reed and Walker Lee.

The jurors were in session Thursday and found an indictment against Manuel Peon, a Mexican, on the charge of using a deadly weapon with intent to kill. Peon undertook to shoot Deputy Sheriff Maxwell of Moapa, who had been brought into the court room by Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald, that he would make an order for a continuance on Monday morning; and while he believed justice demanded a speedy trial of the defendants, it would be impossible to hear the case himself owing to engagements elsewhere, before July. He stated, however, that he would endeavor to get the consent of some other judge to come here for the purpose before that time; falling in that the case

CARTER'S SLAYERS  
GET CONTINUANCE

Attorney Horsey Made Motion on Account of Insufficient Time to Prepare the Case of His Clients—May Go Over Till July

William Savage and Michael Miller, under indictment for the murder of the late Cleve Carter will not have to stand trial during this term of the district court. Charles L. Horsey, who has been retained as their attorney, moved for a continuance of the case to some latter date yesterday forenoon and based his argument on the ground that since his employment as attorney for the defendants insufficient time had elapsed to prepare for trial.

Judge Brown stated shortly after convening court in the afternoon, in the presence of the defendants who had been brought into the court room by Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald, that he would make an order for a continuance on Monday morning; and while he believed justice demanded a speedy trial of the defendants, it would be impossible to hear the case himself owing to engagements elsewhere, before July. He stated, however, that he would endeavor to get the consent of some other judge to come here for the purpose before that time; falling in that the case

would come on for trial before July. Inasmuch as a special venire for fifty jurors had been issued returnable next Monday, Deputy Sheriff Fitzgerald following Judge Brown's announcement, wired to deputies stationed elsewhere to stop as many of the men summoned as possible, thereby saving the county considerable expense.

PIOCHE MINERS' UNION  
ELECT NEW OFFICERS

At the election held by the Pioche Miners' Union Monday last the following officers were chosen to serve during the ensuing year: President, John P. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, E. K. Watson; Secretary and Treasurer, Malcolm L. Bruce; Recording Secretary, J. F. Hansard; Conductor, James Knight; Warden, Ed. J. Duck; Trustees, J. T. Harrington, Thomas Hurley and W. H. Denton. Malcolm L. Bruce was elected as a delegate to the national convention and Charles Fithel, alternate.

In the state senate last Saturday, the mine inspector bill was passed after having several amendments tacked onto it. It provides for the appointment of the officer by the governor to hold until December 31, 1910, after which the officer is to be elected.

The following quotations from Salt Lake on Pioche mining stocks were received today: Ohio-Kentucky, 75 @ 1.00; Prince Consolidated, 1.30 @ 1.32

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL  
IN THE LEGISLATURE

Measure After Having Been Amended Many Times Passes Senate By a Unanimous Vote—Law Effective October 1, 1910.

The anti-gambling bill, which has had the attention of the Nevada legislature during the past sixty days, was passed last Monday afternoon in the senate by a unanimous vote after having numerous amendments tacked onto it. The bill as passed prohibits the indulgence in bridge, whist, solo, slough, poker and all licensed games played for money; but does not become effective until October 1, 1910. The anti-gambling forces, however, deem that they have won a signal victory and that it is only a question of a short time until gambling in all forms will be driven from the state of Nevada entirely. It is probable that it will become an issue in the next general election.

These amendments to the bill consist in the elimination of the lines 4-5-6-7 reading "or if any person shall engage in gambling for a livelihood, as defined in this act, or shall be without a fixed residence and in the habit and practice of gambling as defined in this act, he shall be deemed a common gambler," the lines 8-9-10